

Inauguration To Mark Swing To Simplicity

Pomp and Parade To Be Conspicuous by Absence When President-Elect Harding Takes the Oath

No "Salvo of Artillery" Installation in Office to Recall the Day When Jefferson Walked to the Capitol

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—Inauguration of President-elect Harding will mark the first swing of ceremonies toward simplicity since Thomas Jefferson tolled up Capitol Hill about 121 years ago.

The ceremony of administering the oath will be as it was prescribed by George Washington. There will be no change in its utter simplicity, but Mr. Harding, by his own decision, will enter upon his great task without the pomp and parade that have increasingly surrounded that solemn moment as the years went by.

Not even the "salvo of artillery" which heralded the dawn of Jefferson's inauguration day will be heard in the echoing halls of the Potomac next Friday.

Gone, too, will be the inaugural parade, time honored since regular and militia troops marched the route to Pennsylvania Avenue to the President's House when President Madison rode in state to take up duties laid down by Jefferson. Weather and the fact that the inauguration is a national spectacle in the years that followed.

Gone also the decorated floats and the bands of many states which accompanied President William Henry Harrison as he rode his horse to the Capitol to take the oath; the grand ramping ranks of Cabinet officers and the army and navy; the reviewing of Georgetown University which made the historic journey with Polk; the military splendor of the pageants which marked the inauguration of the office of soldierly Zachary Taylor and U. S. Grant.

Cadets Not to March Among things of the more recent past not to be revived for Mr. Harding will be the gray and white steps of the West Point cadets, stepping proudly and with perfect union up the great avenue. Inauguration has been for these future leaders of the army and for their brothers of the midshipman corps from Annapolis a great public day, and the nation has lavished well deserved plaudits on their appearance.

Polk rode to his inauguration a "kid glove" troop of young Virginians, the Fairfax Cavalry, clattered before him as special escort. It was the first time that a military band had been specially distinguished in such fashion, but at times thereafter incoming Presidents have paid and received complimentary visits of the kind which will be lacking at Mr. Harding's inauguration. President Benjamin Harrison rode at the head of his old regiment, the 70th Indiana Volunteer Infantry. President McKinley was escorted by Troop A of Cleveland's Black Horse Cavalry.

Great with problems as may be, the four years ahead of Mr. Harding as he turns with the weight of his oath upon him to the work he has himself said will be calling, a grim tenness that has hung over the inauguration of some of his predecessors will be lacking.

Hayes Sworn In Twice Madison was to see Washington in enemy hands and "the President's House" fired by British; the drumming tramp of troops in full war gear, called to the front of the White House, during a storm of civil war, was in Lincoln's ears as he pledged his faith, his very life, to his task. Yet Douglas, his defeated rival, stood by the side of the man whose hat as Lincoln bent his long figure to seal his oath with his lips upon the Bible.

Four years later, again called to high service, Lincoln saw the wrack and ruin of war spreading far to the South beyond the Potomac. War-maimed men were groaning in hospitals, the hardy soldiers of the North, his oath ahead lay bitter days of reconstruction.

President Hayes was twice sworn in. March 4 was a Sunday. The inauguration decision had left rankling sore behind it, for one electoral vote had defeated Tilden. On March 3 the oath was first administered privately by President Hayes, to be repeated in public March 5.

When Woodrow Wilson rode down Pennsylvania Avenue and back again at his second inauguration in 1917, American entry into the World War was at hand. The last remnants of the court of honor before the White House erected for inauguration had disappeared before the nation was aflame with war business.

There have been other inaugurations which even a darker cloud hovered. Andrew Johnson, who was sworn in 1829 soon after the death of his wife, which curtailed inauguration ceremonies, and five times Vice-President Johnson were sworn in during the Presidency when they were tried for treason through death of the President, three times by assassination. In each case the Vice-President took up his duties before a formal ceremony other than private and in the presence of the office. Tyler at his home in Washington, Fillmore at the Capitol, Johnson in the office of the President, Arthur at his home in New York, City and Roosevelt in Buffalo thus took the Presidency.

Simplicity of Jefferson Curious tales, many now almost legendary and some of them tinged with bitterness of partisan feeling of the years, have drifted down the years from inauguration periods long gone by. Much has been written and said of the "Jefferson simplicity" of the inauguration of the first President, and it appears to be well founded on fact.

cutive to take the oath of office on the east portico of the Capitol, controversy as to whether the Senate or House chamber should witness the proceedings was settled by this decision. For the inauguration ceremony, weather permitting, will take place in the same place. Otherwise, he will be conducted to the Senate Chamber, for the House will not be in session.

As for Jefferson's coach and four, which failed to arrive for his inauguration, several Presidents have used conveyances in riding to the Capitol. Jackson rode to the ceremony in the timbers of the old frigate Constitution, and with a picture of the ship under full sail painted on the panels. Together it would be a very creditable conveyance, but one very said one contemporary writer. The phaeton was also used at Van Buren's inauguration to succeed Jackson, though the same writer notes that during his incumbency Jackson drove much behind a "high-stepping, bony old iron-gray steed" attached to a sulky presented by "some eccentric mechanic," which was "a sort of half-out-of-hickory horse with the bark of an old hickory tree and the look of Old Hickory himself."

General Harrison, though he rode his horse to the Capitol, returned to the White House in a coach presented to him by "the Whigs of Baltimore."

British War Veterans Organize Raiders Club

Members Meet Weekly for Dinner in Soho Restaurant; 13 Ex-Officers Hold Reunions

LONDON, Feb. 18.—The imposing club that will be known as "The Raiders" throughout the world, but known to other clubs far less ambitious, but full of novelty and interest.

Each week the Raiders Club meets in a Soho restaurant. The members are all men who did at least one raid during the war and all have war decorations. Over the coffee cups they fight their battles again, forgetting for a time the civilian clothes and the less thrilling duties of business life.

Another veterans' organization is the late war veterans' club. The members were all officers in the war, and the number of which was thirteen. On the 13th and 24th of each month they meet at the fountain in Piccadilly and adjourn to a nearby restaurant. If all thirteen are present, the chairs are placed for them and a dinner and wine served at the vacant places.

Sea Scouts Branch Has 5,000 British Members

Boys Have Former Fisheries Patrol Vessel Fitted as Training Ship in London

LONDON, Feb. 18.—A division of the Boy Scouts movement, which is very popular here, is the Sea Scouts, a branch inaugurated in 1911 for scouts who had completed the training course in land work, swimming and wanted new fields of study.

The Sea Scouts branch has grown rapidly and the boys now have a ship which is all their own, the S. S. Northampton, formerly a fisheries patrol vessel, which has been remodelled and is now fitted up as a training ship and named in the Thames, off the Embankment. It is fitted up with a gymnasium, carpenter shop and other conveniences, and here the various Sea Scout units come for instruction in knots, hitches, lights, whistles and rules of the road.

The Sea Scouts club is operated with the Coast Guard vessels in coast watching work, serving as signallers, dispatch carriers, inspectors of wrecks and submarine lookouts. Each ship has a crew of about 200 boys, working in all weathers. Thousands of boys participated in this work. There are now over 5,000 Sea Scouts in the various branches.

Chile Seeks Canadian Trade

SANTIAGO, Chile, Jan. 27 (By Mail).—Alberto Yocamun Varas, formerly Chilean Minister in Mexico, who is still in that country, has been appointed chief of a government mission to Canada to negotiate a trade agreement and the possibilities of greater commercial exchange between that country and Chile.

Oldtime Fog Pays London A Visit After Long Absence

Pea Soup Variety, Famed in Song and Story, Drops In for a Spell and Is None Too Welcome

By Harold E. Scarborough

LONDON, Feb. 18.—The casual visitor to London comes and sees the mild morning mists of the Thames Valley and departs with the firm conviction that the famous London fogs are much overrated institutions. Only occasionally, say Londoners born and bred, do the fogs appear in their full appearance. During the last week there has been a recurrence of the regular mid-Victorian fog-fogs, and thousands of persons, with smarting eyes and raw throats, can testify that none of the attributes necessary to make a complete success of the fog has been omitted with the passage of time. One of the genuine London fog is to be seen in the ordinary five-star Hennessy is to home brew.

When one remarks that the mist was so thick one couldn't see across the street, it represents the same intensity of common sense as the fog which merely places a shadowy shroud of nice, clean white over city and countryside. Figures coming toward one are not seen until they suddenly loom with startling distinctness before one's eyes.

Irish Confederation Planned as Solution of Ulster Question

Ireland, Says Registrar of Cork University, Originator of Scheme, Should Be Divided in 40 Regions

CORK, Feb. 9 (By mail).—An original scheme of government for Ireland, proposed by Professor Alfred O'Rahilly, registrar of the University of Cork, is arousing great interest in Ireland. The correspondent has been informed that the plan has been endorsed by many men prominent in the Dublin movement, in which Professor O'Rahilly is a leading figure.

Briefly, the scheme calls for an Irish confederation and, according to Professor O'Rahilly, who discussed it at length in an interview with the correspondent, it would be a solution of the northeast Ulster question. Professor O'Rahilly is not opposed to the idea of partition. "Our proper attitude," he said, "should be to insist on more partition. Ireland should be divided not into two, but into forty regions. By tradition, instinct, faith and circumstances we ought to aim at decentralization and regionalism and uphold the sovereignty of the people."

Whenever the Irish business men fear is the possibility of an all-powerful central Parliament in Dublin. And to tell the truth, Cork men are not really enthusiastic about the idea. "The Irish problem, there are about forty problems, but are a heterogeneous people and to remain true to ourselves we must have far more local liberty and regional autonomy than the central government, a central parliament or two assemblies in Belfast and Dublin."

In Switzerland, he pointed out, there are twenty-two sovereign states differing in religion, language, size and economic position, although Switzerland is only half the size of Ireland. "Every Irish county," he went on, "has as much right to be a sovereign County Down or Belfast. The real objection to the partition act is that it doesn't give Belfast and Ulster enough local liberty and power. In an Irish confederation they ought to get far more."

The proposed federal system, Professor O'Rahilly said, might be either a federal republic or a confederation with a federal assembly consisting of a national council and a council of counties.

More Boys Than Girls Born Statistics in England Indicate After-War Influence

LONDON, Feb. 18.—The belief that more boys than girls are born after periods of war has been vindicated in the vital statistics recently published by the registrar general here.

More than 20,000 more boys than girls were born in 1919, the highest proportion since the commencement of registration in 1838. The fact that more boys were being born was noticed in the birth statistics of 1916 and has steadily increased since.

Another curious fact of "sex ratios" is that as prices increase, the percentage of boys born increases. This was strikingly demonstrated in the past fifty years.

Mixes Vanity With Art American Painter Draws Crowd to Canvas With Mirror

LONDON, Feb. 18.—An American who has just returned from Paris tells an interesting story of a recent art exhibition there. Many pictures were hung and each artist tried to attract popular attention to his own work. One man succeeded. He framed his picture in a large mirror and every woman who passed by paused before it to straighten her hair and see her nose. There was always a crowd before his painting.

Symbolism in Pictures The entrance to the house is through a vestibule enclosed in glass.

This was filled with palms, ferns, and dozens of large calla lilies. A large oil painting on stone, and framed in marble, corresponding in shape to the arched windows, faced the glass entrance door of the vestibule. The subject was from the twenty-second chapter of Revelation, "and he showed me a pure river of water of life, clear as crystal, proceeding from the throne of God." The river and the trees on either side readily indicated the religious sentiment of the owner of the house.

The solid mahogany door, which gives entrance to Mrs. Stetson's home, bears a massive bronze knocker, representing a woman, who holds down two lions, one with each hand. One acquainted with symbolism would at once apply this to the great moral courage which Mrs. Stetson must possess, to have carried on her Cause with such seeming conspicuous success in the face of obstacles.

I was ushered into a beautiful Louis XVI drawing room, the walls of which were hung with rose du Barry brocade satin. The five large arched windows were draped with heavy satin of the same shade and lilt lace.

Eight fluted Corinthian columns in ivory tone gave architectural dignity to the room. On the walls were two large oil paintings. One, by Hoffman, was a picture of the boy Christ disputing with the wise men in the temple. The other was a shepherdess with her sheep. The piano and harp, both in dull gold, and the chairs, tables and ornaments gave the observer an impression of harmony and beauty to be found only in a home of refinement and elegance.

Remarkable Woman

While enjoying the artistic features of this room, a secretary informed me that Mrs. Stetson would see me in her library, which was above the drawing room. This room also is spacious, and beautifully furnished in red and gold. I was most cordially received by Mrs. Stetson, who remarked that while she rarely allowed herself to be interrupted, she was always very happy

Mrs. Stetson Expounds Christian Science Views

Founder of Local Church Gives First Interview on Dissension Which Resulted in Expulsion of Twenty-six Church Members.

For eleven years Mrs. Augusta E. Stetson, founder of First Church of Christ, Scientist, at Ninety-sixth street and Central Park West, and sent here as a pioneer, over thirty years ago, by Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy, has been a veritable sphinx concerning the affairs of the church. The Evening Mail is able to print the first interview to break the spell. Mrs. Stetson recently has been printing sermons, but they have not revealed her position with regard to the break in her relations with First Church, nor of the Boston dispute. Naturally the Editor and the writer assume no responsibility for Mrs. Stetson's religious views or other statements; they are printed to give light on recent happenings in the Christian Science Church.

By CHARLES A. STARR

During the past two years the dissension between the directors of The Mother Church in Boston and the trustees of the Christian Science Publishing Society, which finally resulted in litigation, is believed by many to indicate that the Christian Science Church is disintegrating and losing its power.

It is also alleged that as a result of discord at headquarters there have followed factions and schismatic conditions in every branch church in the organization.

With this in mind, I had taken time to read several Christian Science sermons, which were published recently in the Sunday editions of the New York newspapers, by Mrs. Augusta E. Stetson, C. S. D., to find some clue to her position in the dispute.

I learned that Mrs. Stetson had been sent here many years ago by Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy, and that she, with her students, had built First Church of Christ, Scientist, at Ninety-sixth Street and Central Park West, at a cost of \$1,250,000, and dedicated it, free of debt, as soon as completed.

These sermons convinced me that Mrs. Stetson understands and is wholly loyal to the Science which Mrs. Eddy gave to her followers, and that she is convinced that the product of her versatile pen and logic of her presentation will give much light to those whom she calls doubters and seekers for Truth upon a religion for which it is claimed that, if demonstrable, every one will be eager to investigate and possess.

Desiring to secure an authoritative statement regarding the momentous issues in the Christian Science Church, I sought an interview with Mrs. Stetson, who did not know me. Perhaps I was moved also by a desire to see if the Christian Science teaching was being proved in unimpaired faculties, health and prosperity by this woman, whom a large following claims as one of New York's valued citizens. Certainly it has for years honored her for a brave, unflinching defense of the religion which she believes and declares is Christ's gift to the world, rediscovered by Mrs. Eddy. I therefore rang the bell at the brick and marble residence which, I learned, Mrs. Stetson built, owns, and has occupied for fifteen years.

Symbolism in Pictures The entrance to the house is through a vestibule enclosed in glass. This was filled with palms, ferns, and dozens of large calla lilies. A large oil painting on stone, and framed in marble, corresponding in shape to the arched windows, faced the glass entrance door of the vestibule. The subject was from the twenty-second chapter of Revelation, "and he showed me a pure river of water of life, clear as crystal, proceeding from the throne of God." The river and the trees on either side readily indicated the religious sentiment of the owner of the house.

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Light Surprises Folks Sometimes suddenly, when all of the electric signs in Piccadilly Circus and the street lights and all the illumination of the big windows have been called into play to make faint gleams of light in the solid wall of dirty yellow, the fog lifts—inexorably, swiftly, as though a curtain had risen, and the scene that had been so curiously surprised appearance, as if day had come fullblown at midnight and found every one totally unprepared for it.

The electric lights have a sickly hue against the daylight; the people stare surprisedly at the vast population of pedestrians and vehicles which had been hidden away beneath the yellow veil. Hands go furtively to neckties and hats to straighten them. There are swift glances into mirror-like shop windows to assure one's self that one has not been changed by the fog and that the days of the old partnership was come in full in the best circles.

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nothing whatever of the twenty-six expelled students and no mention of your opponents. Therefore, I was puzzled as to your motive.

Preached for Years

"Mr. Starr," began my hostess, "for years I have preached from the pulpit to those who were desirous of learning the Science of Life, as taught by Christ Jesus and rediscovered and given to the present age by Mrs. Eddy. But when twenty-six of my students were dropped recently from membership in our church, without previous notice or hearing on the charge of not having attended the church services for a year, I saw that I must avail myself of the press in order that all may know what my teaching of Christian Science really has been and is."

"My life is known by many, but my teachings have been called by the directors of the material organization 'pretended Christian Science,' and my books, 'Reminiscences, Sermons, and Correspondence,' and 'Vital Lessons for Christian Scientists,' with 'Facing the Future,' and 'Mary Baker Eddy,' which contain all that I have taught and demonstrated for years, have been boycotted and the members of the organization forbidden to read them. I have even been told by those who afterward repented of ever having committed such an act, that my books have been burned."

"So in justice to my great Leader, Mrs. Eddy, to myself and to my students, I decided to publish my teachings regardless of the expense, and I appealed to humanity, through the press, to judge whether my spiritual interpretation of the Bible and of Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures conformed to Mrs. Eddy's teachings. I indeed went into the highways and the byways through the press, to know that genuine Christian Science, which I teach and demonstrate, will show the people the way to health, holiness and immortality, if understood and practiced."

"In doing this I have brought the notice of thousands to Christian Science, hoping to direct their attention to the churches, where the pastor that Mary Baker Eddy ordained—which is the Bible and Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, and readings from the same, constitute the Sunday morning sermon, without any interpretation,—may awaken many to genuine, demonstrable Christian Science."

Faith Tested

"My responsibility is in being willing to go all the way that Jesus marked out, even to drinking his cup of opposition to his statement that he was the Son of God, which relationship, in this hour, true Christian Scientists are to take for themselves, namely, that they are the sons and daughters of God, who is the only creator, the Father and Mother of all."

"As a pioneer of Christian Science my faith and understanding, in demonstration of Christ's teaching, have been tested, under the greatest stress of opposition to the spiritual and non-material. I have had to 'rise' to a proof of the supremacy of divine love for God and for my brother man."

"To fulfill this mission has been my responsibility. It is the people who are now responsible for rejecting, or accepting and proving the rule, or the law of Life, the fulfilling of which is love for God and man."

Looking at Mrs. Stetson, radiant in health, intelligence and energy, I realized the necessity of proof of such a premise, to convince others of its value.

"I have been told, Mrs. Stetson, that these twenty-six people who were dropped from membership in their church are prominent citizens, men of representative character and women of high culture and intelligence."

"Yes, they are," Mrs. Stetson replied. "These men of affairs and great prominence, and women of the highest refinement and culture, were dropped without a hearing."

"Were all of them your students?"

"Yes. Some of them were trustees for years, during the building of the church. At the time of the change, when the organization passed into the hands of the directors, my trustees, who were then in office, resigned and left the management of the material organization to those who were appointed."

"During the eleven years since that time, those who began with me to build 'on a wholly spiritual foundation' have not interfered in the slightest with the church management. However, they have continued to give support to the church, and have attended the Sunday morning service, to hear their Pastor, which is the Bible and Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures."

"They had always been church members before coming into Christian Science, and their Sabbath church service had become part of themselves. They continued to occupy seats in the church edifice, to the extent that they had been generally contributed, and to which they had invited both the saint and the sinner. Their spiritual thought and their presence accentuated the spiritual animus of the Bible readings and the correlative passages from Science and Health, which served as Pastor of all Christian Science churches, and their unselfed love for God and man was and is a blessing to all upon whom their thoughts rest."

"My students, with me, are striving to attain unity of the spirit in the bonds of love. They claim they have a right to a seat in the church edifice which they built."

The speaker, whose white-garbed figure appeared almost luminous in the golden lamplight, seemed to be looking beyond and above me, oblivious to all mundane things, as if in communion with some profound source of inspiration, as she continued:

But One Church

"In Christian Science there is but one Church, even as there is but one Book of Life. Mrs. Eddy defines this Church as 'the structure of Truth and Love,' which means a wholly spiritual consciousness or awareness of the Mind of Christ. In this one Church, as in this one Book of Life, of which the material book

is but the symbol, the names of those who attain to a wholly spiritual organization will be found, as the Bible declares, in Revelation.

"Therefore, it is the individual work of every Christian Scientist to so fulfill the law of Love and Truth that his name will finally be revealed, written in the Lamb's Book of Life, and enrolled in this Church, the Church Triumphant, from which no name can ever be removed. In retaining their membership in their Church or spiritual consciousness my students are not dwelling in a material organization, but they are unfolding and revealing their spiritual oneness with creative Principle, Mind, Soul, Spirit, God."

"Mrs. Stetson," I asked, "to what do you attribute the recent expulsion of the twenty-six members?"

"Recently, three of my former trustees attended a corporate meeting of the church, the first at which they had been present during all these years. Shortly thereafter came the notification that the twenty-six members had been dropped, the charge being that they had not attended church for one year. Materialistic churches never drop a member, except for serious misdemeanors or criminal acts."

"It goes without saying that these persons, whose high moral character had never been questioned, would have had to carry through life the stigma of having been dropped from a church, which claims to be based upon brotherly love, and in justice to Christian Science, as well as to the trustees of the church, a replacement of their names upon the church rolls."

Reinstated at Once

"And was there a contest in court over the issuance of this writ?"

"No, these members were reinstated at once."

"Have other of your students been dropped heretofore without a hearing?" I inquired.

"Yes, many have been dropped from time to time, during the past eleven years."

"Have all been expelled for alleged non-attendance?"

"No, in other instances the charges are that they adhere to my teachings and read my books. My students interpret the Bible, and Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures spiritually, as I do. We claim this right of spiritually interpreting the Bible and Mrs. Eddy's writings."

"In her writings Mrs. Eddy recognizes the dangers of material organization. Let me read you this extract from 'Retrospection and Introspection,' page 45:

"After this material form of cohesion and fellowship has accomplished its end, continued organization retards spiritual growth and should be laid off even as the corporeal organization deemed requisite in the first stages of mortal existence is finally laid off, in order to gain spiritual freedom and supremacy."

"What, then, is the function of 'material organization,' as you call it?" was my next question.

Individual Growth

"Material organization is requisite in the primary stages of Christian Science and should not be disrupted any more than the primary grade of a school should be discontinued because some of its pupils have graduated into a higher grade."

"The proper time for emergence from material organization must be determined by the individual growth of each aspirant to the name of Christian Scientist. He must first be able to recognize, and be willing to overcome, those false qualities within himself which claim to oppose his progress Spiritward. Until he has reached a high spiritual foundation, in which the element of unity results from love of God and for 'thy neighbor as thyself,' and within which factions, boycotts and dissensions are impossible."

"After I, with my trustees, had replied to Mrs. Eddy's letter, informing her that we did desire to 'build higher,' some of my students wrote me letters in which they assured me that they were beginning to build character of the spiritual understanding, that 'Spirit is infinite; therefore Spirit is all.' 'There is no matter,' and therefore that they must see me, and every one, as a spiritual idea. These letters I sent to Mrs. Eddy, as evidence that some of my students had risen to this point of spiritual discernment."

"The hour had now arrived when I was ready to come out from the material organization. I had finished my work, built my church edifice and had occupied it for six years. Mrs. Eddy, seeing that some of my students had grasped the spiritual import of Christian Science, published in the 'Sentinel' these letters of my students, and the separation of those who had risen to a desire to begin to build 'on a wholly spiritual foundation,' and those who had not, began. From that moment I, with my students, met the opposition of those who were not ready to begin to build 'on a wholly spiritual foundation.'"

Withdrew Membership

pected to return to her old position in the church.

"No, Mr. Starr," she replied, "I do not expect to return to my old position. From those services I have resigned. But I have never resigned my right to the church edifice, which Mrs. Eddy built with me, and which she designated as 'Mrs. Stetson's Church.' I think that some time all will have the privilege of attending the church services, and listening to their Pastor,—the Bible, and correlative passages from Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, without opposition, for Love reflected in love will finally result in unity of the true brethren in the bonds of peace."

Takes Periodicals

"Mrs. Stetson, I have heard that the Christian Science periodicals have been boycotted by many of the churches and members. Do you subscribe to the periodicals?"

"Certainly. I have never for a moment discontinued my interest in any of the periodicals, and I subscribe to them all,—the Christian Science Quarterly, the Monitor, the Sentinel and the Journal. Mrs. Eddy enjoined her followers to subscribe to them, and her voice is just as audible to me as then. The periodicals are part of Mrs. Eddy's work; she established them, and in our Church Manual she says:

"It shall be the duty and privilege of every member, who can afford it, to subscribe for the periodicals which are the organs of the church."

"Since you subscribe to the periodicals, Mrs. Stetson, does this mean that you support the trustees of the Publishing Society in their contention with the directors of The Mother Church, now at issue in the Massachusetts courts?"

"Mr. Starr, both the directors and the trustees have repudiated me, since I, with my students, began to build 'on a wholly spiritual foundation,' in obedience to Mrs. Eddy's request; but I could not entertain resentment of their opposition. That would hold me in a material concept and would prevent my spiritual development."

Unable to Understand

"They seem unable to understand the spiritual goal which I strive to attain. I have found refuge in the words of Christ Jesus: 'Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do.' The dissension in Boston is entirely apart from my spiritual activities. They must leave to me my inalienable right to interpret Christian Science from a wholly spiritual foundation, which mission Mrs. Eddy had prepared me during an intimate association of more than twenty-five years."

"I am confident that I am right, because of my demonstration of the teachings of Christ Jesus and Mary Baker Eddy, and of the power of spiritual love to deliver me from the claim of a material law and a mortal man, with its material organizations."

"Mrs. Stetson," I asked, "if you had gone to law when the directors charged you with teaching a doctrine which Mrs. Eddy had forbidden you to teach or heal, could you have proved to the world that you understood and demonstrated Christian Science as taught by Mrs. Eddy?"

"Yes, I could have proved to the world that I was teaching genuine Christian Science. But I, as a teacher, depending entirely upon the law of Love and Truth, could not have gone to law. I have preferred to teach or heal, could you have proved to the world that you understood and demonstrated Christian Science as taught by Mrs. Eddy?"

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